THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII. NUMBER 28. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH JULY.

"THE LIBERALS say that the Government has been 'wrecked 'in Port.' Stranded on a BEACH would perhaps, be nearer the mark." PUNCH.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL is about to make a concession to the Thibetan merchants by granting them a block of250 acres of camping and grazing land near Kalimpung Bazar at Darjeeling. The grant is likely to prove a useful one, as it will not only encourage our import trade but the export also, especially the trade in tea which is so abundant now in Darjeeling.

WE ARE sorry to notice that the *Prabhati*, a vernacular daily, has ceased to exist. The manager has announced that, under unavoidable circumstances, he has been compelled to stop the publication of the paper. The tenure of *Prabhati's* existence was about six years.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has, notwithstanding the existing financial pressure, kept untouched the Bengal excise estimates for the present year. It was feared that the retrenchment policy of the Government would affect the excise department, and some difficulty would be felt in giving effect to the recommendations of the excise commission. As the fear on that score has been removed, we trust the Local Government will vigorously push on the proposed reforms.

MR. HOLT HALLET is yet sticking to his favorite project of a Siam and Indo-Chinese Peninsular Railway. In a recent address to the Glasgow Chamber he said that there is a grand opening for trade with the country with Bankok as its seaport. The great mercantile centres favour his wild project, and he is dinning the ears of Government with his discordant cries. He says the King of Siam is prepared to make the main line from Bankok to Raheng at once if the British Government will only sanction a 4½ per cent. guarantee for a branch line from Moulmien to Raheng. If the Railway line is so important, why does not Mr. Hallet induce the merchants to form a company and take up the line instead of asking the Government to give a guarantee of 4½ per cent. interest on the outlay? The guarantee system has proved so palatable to the English capitalists that their mouth waters at the mention of it. We have repeatedly shown the unwisdom of the guarantee policy in these columns, and hope that the Government of India will not set its foot on the trap laid by Messrs. Hallet and Co.

THE HON'BLE COLONEL S. T. Trevor, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, will shortly proceed to England on 3 months' privilege leave. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. McNeile, R. E. will be his *protem* successor. We find the Secretaries of the Government of Bengal going home one by one. Perhaps, last winter's legislative session made most of them unwell, both in mind and body.

WE TAKE the following news for officering native regiments with native Officers from the *Englishman's* Simla correspondent's letter :—"Officers commanding native regiments have been asked to submit their opinions as to the feasibility of applying to the native Army the principles of military training on which the instructions contained in the Horse Guards' General Order No. 30 of 1884 are based. It is pointed out that the organization of native regiments and the conditions of the Indian service preclude the adoption in its entirety of the system of squadron and company instruction now practised in the British army, but the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of seeing the responsibility of squadron and wing commanders for the training of their officers and men more practically defined than it is at present. The regulations already require that squadron and wing commanders should be entrusted with the periodical training and instruction of their drilled soldiers, and it only remains to lay down in more precise terms the manner in which this intruction and training is to be imparted. The Commander-in-Chief is fully sensible of the difficulties which attend striking troops and companies off duty, and of the interruptions to which any course of instruction is necessarily liable, but His Excellency is of opinion that, by dlviding the subjects of instruction between the hot and cold seasons, and by using the squadron and wing officers to superintend, it will be possible to secure the advantages of squadron and company trainings for the native army. The following subjects might be altogether omitted :—Camping, the construction of field kitchens; knotting, lashing, and use of spars; marching out for the day; and picketting. Officers, in submitting their opinions, which must reach the Adjutant General by the 5th inst, are to include a draft scheme of the manner in which the system can, in their judgment, be most practically and usefully applied."

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY.

BOMBAY, it seems, has taken up the cry of Calcutta, to have the number of the Judges of her High Court increased. A Bombay paper says that "there has been a block in the business of the Court, as was the case in the Calcutta Court. By persistent agitation the people of Bengal got over the difficulty, and 3 extra judges have been appointed to the Calcutta Court." Bombay, if it wants to have her grievance removed should follow in the wake of Bengal. The numerous laws that are being turned out annually by our legislative mills are becoming a fruitful source of litigation, and in order to relieve the courts of the pressure that is now put upon them, either the Government should repeal some of the existing laws and cease to turn out fresh laws, or strengthen the number of the functionaries. For our part, we would accept the first branch of the alternative.

VANITY FAIR publishes a cock and bull story regarding Madame Blavatsky. It says: "Strange rumours of Russian intrigue and political propaganda under the guise of religious research reach me from India. The High Priestess of Esoteric Buddhism, who left England last autumn on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the new faith, was followed, so I hear, by a person charged to watch that lady's movements. The result has been a discovery that carefully worded proclamations, calling upon the pepole of India to rise and claim their political rights, were being distributed, together with other documents of a less compromising nature. There is, I believe, no direct evidence of any communication between Moscow and Thibet, but it was a matter of common notoriety that intimate relations subsisted between Madame Novikoff and Madame Blavatsky during their stay in London last year." Sensationalism is the life of modern civilized existence and any thing is welcome to keep it thriving.

MANY OF OUR readers may have heard of the generous gift of Mr. A. O. Hume to the British Museum, but they will be astounded to hear the exact number of the feathered tribe and its belongings presented by him.In round numbers he has made over 63,500 birds, 18,000 eggs, and 900 nests, to Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, who was sent from England to superintend their removal to England. The gift is on its way home.

AN UPCOUNTRY CONTEMPORARY says that while two Mahomedan cultivators were ploughing their field, a leopard measuring about 6 feet, crept out of an adjoining jungle and deliberately attacked one of them, his friend seeing him in danger came to the rescue. Although the animal cut deep gashes on their head and face, they killed the leopard notwithstanding with their sticks. Well, they must continue to do so, at the sacrifice of their limbs, for their rulers will not trust them with a spear or a brownbess.

IT IS RUMOURED that the population of Herat have petitioned the Amir for a railway between Candahar and India as the best means of protection against Russian invasion, and of commercial prosperity.

AN AMERICAN journal remarks :—"There is no music in a home like a wife's song, as she goes about her duties singing away drudgery, putting housework to metre, and lifting it in melody to heaven. Education is now, in our public schools, turned to fitting women for the practical duties of life; and prospective wives are being taught to sew and cook and keep house. Heretofore too many have been educated apparently for the divorce court. A boarding-school diploma and a bill of divorce have completed many a young woman's education. The rest of life was but as the dried and framed wreath from the corpse of buried joy." Really, a broad hint meant for the go-a-head reformers of every country, and we should be happy if our reformers would take note of the above.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY.

THE BENGAL correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras writes :—"It may interest your readers to know that an attempt has just been made by an English gentleman Mr. E. P. Vinning, to show that America was discovered, not by Columbus as everybody believes, but by a party of veritable Buddhist Monks from Afghanistan in the fifth century. One of these returned to China after an absence of forty-one years. The name of this Monk was Hawin Shan. He wrote a short account of the part of America which he visited and which he supposed to be Mexico. This account was included in the official history of China, and a translation of it is given in Mr. Vinning's work. Mr. Vinning's conclusion may seem to be novel to the general European reader, but it is certainly not a secret to the readers of the ancient history and literature of India that the Buddhist preachers made voyages to the remotest corners of the World with the view of propagating the doctrines of their religion. It is also not improbable that Hindu merchants used to visit the shores of the so-called new world in ancient times, since there are authentic proofs of remnants of purely Hindu customs and superstitions in some parts of America," The above is in keeping with the other effusions of our contemporary's formidable correspondent. The discovery of America by the Vikings through Greeland in the 10th century is well known to antiquarians.

MR. ROBERT DE BONNIERES, a French gentleman, who came to India on a touring excursion, has said the following with reference to India: "I found the high officials of the empire, most of whom are excellent statesmen, well versed in literature and philosophy, very firm in misfortune, and quite prepared to accept war with Russia. It is the Home Government which has hampered their action. I think that England is wrong; for the more this war is delayed the more ground will the English lose. Time is working for the Russians. I am of opinion that Lord Ripon's attitude during his tenure of the Viceroyalty aroused hopes which had hitherto lain dormant in the breasts of the Indian populations, and that they are now united in a general aspiration, the attainment of their autonomy. They have thoroughly understood the blow which Lord Ripon has dealt at England, and the germs of revolution are now sowed in the vast plains of India." Baron Munchousen redevivus.

"A PROPHETIC Conference was held in Exeter Hall, London, the other day, presided over by the Rev. Michael Baxter. Among the speakers were the Revd. Mr. Carey Rector of Baddon; W. Frith, J. Barnet Mr. Starkie and others. The views generally set forth seemed to be that the 'present dispensation' would probably end before the close of the present century, and that consequently great wars and revolutions would soon take place, changing the existence of 30 kingdoms within the territory of Cæsars's Roman Empire into ten kingdoms, as foreshown by the ten horns of Daniel's wild beast, and the ten toes of Nebuchadnezzar's prophetic image; also that the great anti- Christ of the last days would arise in connection with these commotions, and become emperor of the kings of the ten kingdoms; Christians would be persecuted three and a-half years, according to the universal belief of the Fathers of the Early Church. The Second advent of Chirst, the resurrection of departing saints, and the translation to heaven of thousands of Christians, were also expected in connection with those occurrences, and then a subsequent millenium of 1,000 years." The good old ladies would have made an advance if they had recognised Anti-Christ in the Mahdi. And these are the men who are the custodians of Christian conscience in England!

THE RANGOON MERCHANTS, having failed to move the Government of India to annex Theebaw's territories, are now moving heaven and earth to make the British Burmah a Crown Colony, and in that view have addressed a letter to the London Cham-

ber of Commerce. The main points of their contention for its conversion into a separate state are :—(1) With a population of 150,000, British Burmah has no High Court. (2) That the surplus revenue is spent for imperial purposes, although the country has crying wants, in the shape of good roads and other means of communication. (3) The Government of India has declined to be dictated by them in its annexation policy. They also urge that little or no trouble will be felt in annexing Upper Burmah, as king Theebaw's fighting power is extremely limited. To all these is superadded the fact that French influence is daily increasing in the Burmah Court. We wonder if Father Loyola or the other gentleman got up this bill of indictment.

THURSDAY, 9TH JULY.

IN COMPLIANCE with a request from the Lower House of Parliament the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to submit for information of Parliament a clear statement showing the number of appointments worth Rs. 400 and upwards which was disposed of within the last ten years without reference to the Secretary of State and to state in each case whether the appointment was conferred upon a native or a European. When the statement has been submitted we shall have a wise sermon from the India office, and then Dowbs will continue to thrive as heretofore.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT is trying to give effect to the retrenchment policy of the Supreme Government. It has suggested to abolish the Body-guard corps of the Governor. The men are called out 12 times a year, and the cost of keeping up the bubble is Rs. 40,204, besides their regular monthly staff pay. Secondly, it wants to curtail the expenditure incurred for the administration of martial law. We are glad that the good sense of the Governor has led him to try to effect a large saving by doffing an ornament not needed at all. But Mr. Grant-Duff could effect a still larger saving if he would abolish some of the sinecure posts with fat stipends attached to them.

REGARDING the disposal of the cursed Tenancy Act the *Englishman* has the following :—"A private letter received from London, by this mail, says that, so far as could be ascertained at the India Office, the Bengal Tenancy Act had not been formally passed when Mr. Gladstone's Ministry resigned." But our Allahabad contemporary has said that the Secretary of State's despatch *anent* the Act is expected to arrive India in about a week's time more, which on the face of it is impossible.

WITH REGARD to the ultimate fate of the precious Act it may not be amiss to quote the London Correspondent of the *Englishman*. He says :—"Mischief not absolutely completed and irreparable will doubtless be reversed,—especially in such things as the Bengal Tenancy Act, in regard to which it is now freely stated at the India Office that Lord Dufferin would be exceedingly pleased to see it vetoed."

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, at their last meeting, declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the half-year ended the 30th June last. The Bank must have been doing very profitable business.

WE ARE GLAD to state that Sir Henry Maine has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for the Home Department *vice* Sir A. Liddell, deceased. Sir Henry does not require any introduction from any hand to the public. He is an able man, and every body will hail his appointment with delight.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY of the Boundary Commission has not gone without his share of honour at the hands of his sovereign. He has been made a K. C. S. I.

THE ACCOUNTS of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first two months of the new financial year show a decrease of Rs. 1,56,42,992 in the case of imports, exclusive of Government stores, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the case of exports a decrease of Rs. 1,48,43,320 is also shown. The decrease in both the items comes under the heads of raw materials and unmanufactured articles. On the other hand considerable increase is seen under the heading of articles of food and drink and other manufactured articles. At any rate, the returns show a dulness which has overtaken the Indian trade for the two months under notice.

THE honorary degree of D. C. L. of the Oxford University has been conferred upon Mr. Whitley Stokes, C. S. I., C. I. E., late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE St. Petersburg Press expresses its distrust of a Conservative Ministry in England, and maintains that it will be impossible to continue the Afghan frontier negotiations in the same spirit as with Mr. Gladstone, and some newspapers insist that Russia is bound in her own interests to enlarge her demands.

FRIDAY, 10TH JULY.

"TURKEY is showing increased disquietude at Italian aggressive designs in Northern Africa. The Turkish naval force at Tripoli has been increased, and a supply of torpedoes forwarded. It is believed that Russia is egging on Italy, and hinting at the probability of Turkey having embarrassments nearer home in a short time."

THE Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* says that a Russian spy died at Baroda the other day, and two notes of Russian currency were found in his possession. The man, though discovered to be a Russian, was dressed as a Cabuli. This incident, the correspondent says, clearly shows that there are Russian spies going about this country! The fact of a Russian note with the person no more "clearly shows" that the person was a spy than a dollar in the hands of a Bengali would prove that the Bengali was a Mexican spy. Excessive fear totally unhinges all common sense.

"A PRACTICAL joke played upon a Croatian peasant has, says a Vienna correspondent, nearly caused the destruction of the chemical laboratory of the University of Agram. The man in question, coming with his wife into Agram, separated from her, agreeing to meet her a few hours later at a certain place. As she delayed her return, he expressed his anxiety to a bystander, who told him, in jest, that his wife had probably been kidnapped by the University vivisectors, who made it their business to cut up women and children. The wife came up soon afterwards and went home with her husband, but the latter repeated what he had heard, and the results have been most serious. On Whit Sunday an infuriated mob of peasants attacked the laboratory, crying, Down with the hell kitchen!" and had to be beaten off by soldiers. The University has since been watched every day by evil-disposed crowds. All the servants of the University have left their situations, and the professors have had to ask for police protection, being in terror for their lives."

THE BOARD of Indian Civil Service studies have issued a statement showing the revised arrangements for selected candidates, copies of which can be obtained of the Secretary to the Board, on application to Sir R. K. Wilson, Brookfield, Newnham, Cambridge. It appears that instruction is obtainable in all the prescribed subjects, and that the annual cost to the candidate of the special lectures on all the compulsory subjects is £19-19s., to which must be added £1-1s. per term for each optional language. At most of the colleges a portion of this expense is defrayed out of the college tuition fees, and selected candidates are eligible for election to scholarships and exhibitions without any conditions of a nature to interfere with their special studies. At Emmanuel College there are two exhibitions, each of the value of £20 (one for each year), specially set apart for selected candidates.

THE LAHORE PAPER has the following quiet hit at our frontier policy :—"At the close of the Waziri Expedition, a number of hostages were required from the tribe for their future good conduct. These men were located in the plains during the cold, and in the hills during the hot season, and received a monthly allowance of Rs. 12 each. Recently, one of the men died, and it became necessary that another hostage should be given up to take his place. It is said that the whole tribe have applied for the vacancy."

"A CURIOUS RUMOUR is getting ground in England. There has been known in past times a combination among speculators with the object of affecting both the stock markets and the produce markets in conjunction. According to a London paper some attempt of the kind is in contemplation once more. The rise in the prices of stocks has been considerable; but if a similar advance could be established in the iron, cotton, and Mincing-lane markets, the profits made on one side could be brought in to the assistance of the rise on the other. The present time being favourable, it is thought that the command of a million or so by a properly worked syndicate would suffice to set the speculative ball in motion. There are several difficulties in the way, however. Speculators are neither bold nor well supplied with surplus money just now; and a strong rise would probably bring out supplies both of securities and produce."

THE *Saraswut Patra* writes :—"We Hindus have the notion that it is through the fault of the king that famines occur in a country, and become a source of misery to the subjects. In ancient times, when a famine occurred in a country, the rajah retired into the forest, and there spent his day in roaming, subsisting on the fruits that he could gather from the forest trees. He did not return to his kingdom, till after the famine disappeared; that was his expiation for the guilt of plunging his subjects into the miseries of a famine. All this will now be regarded as madness. But on consideration it will be found that it is through the faulty administration of the English Government that Bengal has now been afflicted by a famine. The despotism of the Government, and especially the exacting of inordinate taxes from the ryots, are the causes of the famine. The English Government has these two shortcomings, and that is why Indian ryots die for want of food." Yes, such is the general impression among the Hindus, and, we think they are not far from the truth.

SATURDAY, 11TH JULY.

THE Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division has been requested to convey the thanks of Government to Syed Azgar Reza and Baboo Koonjo Lal for assisting, by subscribing and by distributing food and clothes, to relieve the distress caused by a disastrous fire at Kishengunge, in the Purneah District, on the 22nd April last. Forty-five women and children and five men lost their lives in the fire, and upwards of 50 persons were injured. The damage to property was estimated at about Rs. 1,48,855, excluding cattle and furniture.

WITH reference to the Native Volunteer movement the *Surabhi* publishes the following para purporting to give His Honour's views on the subject :—"The Lieutenant-Governor considers the provisions of the Volunteer Act to be sufficient, and in His Honor's opinion, no alternations in this respect are desirable. There are at present no legal objections to the enlistment of natives of India in the existing Volunteer regiments. The European and Eurasian members of such regiments, if they wish it, can at once admit them to their regiments. Under the circumstances, the formation of a separate native Volunteer corps is undesirable. But on no account, would His Honor feel justified in recommending the enlistment of the natives of East and Southern Bengal. Their loyalty is indeed commendable, but they are wholly undeserving of being enlisted as volunteers."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 194 against 150 and 144 in the two preceding weeks, and 33 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 14 and 10 in the two preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 11. From small-pox there were 3 deaths against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. The increase of mortality as compared with previous weeks and with the quinquennial figures is due to an increase in the deaths from fevers, bowel complaints and other diseases.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 5.—The third battalion, Grenadier Guards, and second battalion, Coldstream Guards, have arrived at Limassol from Alexandria.

6.—Advices have been received that the garrison of Hue, which is composed of Annamites, had attacked the force under General de Courcy, and been repulsed. No details to hand.

6, 10-25 P. M.—In the Lords this evening, Lord Salisbury made his promised statement respecting the foreign policy of the Government. His Lordship said that negociations with Russia, respecting the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, will be continued from where they were left off by their predecessors, keeping the promise made to the Amir to retain Zulfikar to Afghanistan, and he hoped that a peaceful settlement of the question will be arrived at, but that whatever was settled, it would still be the duty of the Government to promptly and vigorously prepare not only to defend our Indian frontier, but to stretch beyond it, in order to prevent the tide of war touching it.

6.—The English wheat harvest prospects are favourable.

7.—Sir Henry James Maine, has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary in the Home Department in place of Sir A. Liddel, deceased.

11.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government is in favor of establishing a British cantonment at Candahar, or in the immediate neighbourhood of that place, with the consent of the Amir. The House of Lords have read a second time the East India Loan Bill for ten millions. The new three per cent. Indian Loan was at 1¾ premium yesterday.

Saigon 6.—Particulars of the outburst at Hue show that the French, occupied the citadel, were attacked by a force of 30,000 Annamites, and the engagement which followed, resulted in the defeat of the latter, with a loss of 1,200 men, the French loss being 60. General de Courcy has summoned reinforcements to his aid.

10.—General de Courcy has ordered disbanding the army of Annam.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 16*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.
Subject: The Laws of falling bodies.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the 18*th Inst.*, at 4-30 P.M.
Subject: Potassium and its Salts. Manufacture of Gunpowder.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6 exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D,
July 11th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

THE BURIAL OF THE OCTROI SCHEME.

THE resolution and papers published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* regarding the Octroi scheme suggest the idea of a foundling made over to the tender mercies of eight nurses, each of whom tries to stop the whimpering of the ugly brat with an overdose of Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The unnatural natural parents would have none of it, and no foster parents could be found to take their place. It would seem that the Corporators had put forth the scheme only as a stop-gap. They were pressed hard by Sir Rivers Thompson to raise the house-tax, and, failing to avert the wrath of His Honor by any other means, named the Octroi as a good substitute for a part of the house-tax, without having at all studied its bearing, or having any wish to encourage it. It could not be worked out without a new law, and that they thought was its greatest recommendation, as it would give them breathing time. When Sir Rivers took them at their word and appointed the Octroi Commission, matters took a different turn. Then the question was taken up in earnest, and at the very first meeting all the members of the Commission, including the Chairman of the Corporation, who was the putative father of the scheme, cast it overboard as the veriest Jonah in a bassinet. "At our first meeting," say the Commissioners, "it was ascertained that we were unanimously of opinion that a complete system of octroi—understanding by the term a cordon of stations or toll-houses round Calcutta for the purpose of levying town dues on articles of consumption generally—was not to be recommended." This was all right and proper; but the question remains—if the objections to the octroi were so obvious and patent, and the members came ready prepared to vote against the scheme, how was it that Mr. Harrison and Babu Kalinath Mitra had suggested it, as a more harmless mode of taxation than the house-tax? This can be explained only on the assumption we have made above, or on the supposition that they did not understand any thing about the matter and were led by their more astute colleagues, which would be absurd. But we need not wait for a reply. Failing the octroi proper, attention was directed to indirect taxation on bulky articles of consumption. Mr. Harrison, as President of the Commission, proposed to draw the required sum from four sources. :—

(1) From petroleum, a fee of 2 annas per case.

(2) From articles of food. (a) double fee for slaughtering animals; (b) double license fee for shops; (c) a license fee from market owners for stalls.

(3) From tobacco, through a special license fee.

(4) From offensive and dangerous trades, by levying special fees.

As a set off to these, it was proposed to relieve the poorest classes of their liability to the house-tax, on the authority of a quotation from J. S. Mill, by omitting it, and, throwing open free to the public the municipal latrines. The first proposition was unanimously approved, but it was just the one which had the smallest chance of favor at head-quarters. Kerosine oil has now taken the place of King Cotton. It made both the Bengal Government and the India Government quake when they attempted to prohibit the importation of dangerous oils, and a knighthood was bestowed on the scientist who helped the Government to tide over the difficulty by a scientific juggle, and our rulers could not be in any humour to stand in the way of those who had "struck 'il." As regards the other items, opinion varied greatly, and no majority could be secured. Most of the European members were for doubling the slaughtering fee, and it was strongly urged at a Municipal meeting. But the natives seemed to have smelt a rat. They felt it was the thin end of the wedge, and, once inserted, it would bring down the native articles of food in a heap; and the opinion against taxing the food of the poor was as violent as possible. The natives on no acconnt would have it, and, thanks to Mr. Wallis, he joined them heartily in behalf of the poor. Even the tempting bait of free houses for the poor did not take, and a thorough business man of wide experience, as Babu Durga Churn Law unquestionably is, could not but see through it at once; and we heartily enjoyed the keenness of wit with which he remarked: "My colleagues have quoted with approbation the opinion of J. S. Mill that 'as incomes below a certain amount ought to be exempt from income-tax, so might houses below a certain value from house-tax, on the universal principle of freeing from all taxations the absolute necessaries of healthful existence.' I entirely subscribe to this opinion, but I cannot help noticing that they have entirely lost sight of it in recommending heavy taxes on food and fuel, the most important necessaries of life." The opinion against the tobacco tax was equally strong, and Babu Durga Churn Law very justly said: "The exorbitantly heavy tax proposed for tobacco is intolerable. It has been adopted under European ideas not applicable to this country. In Europe, tobacco is to a great extent a luxury, and therefore it is fitly selected as an article for taxation. In India it is a necessity; in the damp climate of Bengal, it is a pressing necessity; and to tax it heavily would be to deprive the poor of the help of a potent preservative. I cannot on any account support so cruel a proposition. The rich man's wines, spirits, beer, and country arrack would escape, and the poor man, who indulges in, or finds it necessary to take, the least intoxicating of substances, is to be subjected to a heavy impost." He was equally emphatic in his condemnation of the proposal to raise the wind by taxing offensive and dangerous trades, as it would legalise what should be discouraged in every possible way. "The temptation of gain" he shrewdly observed, "would induce the Municipality to encourage the carrying on of occupations and trades which should be driven out of the town. A thickly peopled town of small area is no place for melting tallow, boiling offal and blood, soap house, tannery, and the like. They were strongly condemned when the first Municipal Act was passed, and the saving clause about old established works was introduced to protect traditional interest. The license was provided to enable the Municipality to prevent their growth, and the time has now come to prohibit them altogether, and not to encourage them." No attempt was made to controvert the position assumed in the above extracts, and the different projects had to be, one by one, summarily abandoned. As a last resource a strong stand was made in favor of the doubling of the license tax generally, and the hackneyed old doctrine of the licensers recouping their losses by over-charging the general public in different ways was worked out threadbare; but the fallacy was too obvious to remain undetected. It was not remarkable, therefore, that those members of the Commission who had been foiled in their advocacy of the aforesaid schemes unmercifully exposed the faulty economic doctrine of overcharging one class in the hope of its indirectly throwing it on others. The result was a tie, four voting for and four against the scheme, and their report, therefore, came up before Government unanimously recommending only the tax on kerosine oil. No, there was another recommendation, that of amalgamating the Suburbs with Calcutta. The members of the Commission felt that they were exceeding their functions and expressing an opinion on a matter regarding which no opinion was wanted, and about which they had made no enquiry, and were not in a position to say any thing authoritative; still they went out of their way, and in a vague, hesitating, undefined manner said, "if they are not exceedinging their functions, they would draw attention to the desirability of placing the Suburbs and Calcutta under one controlling authority, while at the same time preserving for each large subdivision of the amalgamated Municipality considerable initiation and responsibility in matters of local administration." From the proceedings of the Commission it does not appear that the subject was at all discussed, and the whole thing looks very like a mere rounding of a period in which the Secretary or the President, whoever drafted the report, indulged in, and the members or most of them took no note of it, or took it for a good joke. We suppose the members of the Commission do not look upon it as binding upon them, and if they do, they are sadly mistaken, barring of course the author of the para. who of course acted deliberately. However that be, in the real business of the Commission, the report, like the last chapter of Rasselas, comes to a conclusion in which nothing is concluded. Under the circumstances His Honor has thought fit, and very properly, to bury the report in the archives of the Bengal Secretariat with a half-hearted expression of opinion that a resurrection may follow when the Suburbs and the Town are melted down into one body, and the necessity arises for further taxation. We heartily wish that this opportunity will not come on before the Greek Kalends, or the millennium.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

WE HAVE already expressed our opinion regarding the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill to the Indian Secretaryship. His Lordship has had ample experience of Parliamentary life for many years, and there is no reason to doubt that guided, in all important matters, by the advice of his able and experienced colleagues in the Cabinet, he will do well. True, his speeches, Parliamentary and extra-Parliamentary, have always been very fiery and trenchant; but then we must not forget that when he made those speeches he was not under the restraints of office and the exigencies of party warfare render them as necessary as Midlothian campaigns. If, in selecting a Minister for India, Lord Salisbury had been guided solely by a regard for the interests of the people of this country, his lordship's choice would, undoubtedly, have fallen upon Sir Stafford Northcote. Sir Stafford had been Secretary of State for India for a upwards of two years in Mr. Disraeli's first Cabinet. He is by habit and temperament peculiarly well qualified to preside over the administration of this country. But in making Ministerial appointments the Premier, Liberal or Conservative, is guided not so much by the fitness of the nominees for the different works entrusted to them as by the exigencies of party politics. English politicians, who serve their apprenticeship in Parliament, are presumed to understand sufficiently the work of any great ministerial office which they may be called upon to fill. But in so far as the Indian Secretaryship is concerned this is nothing more than a mere presumption, nay a gratuitous assumption. Of the 10 or 12 English statesmen who have been appointed Secretaries of State for India since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, not one had possessed any special knowledge of this country before his appointment. We need hardly say that if Mr. Gladstone, in forming his second Cabinet, had wished to entrust the portfolio of Indian affairs to the fittest man in his party, his choice would have naturally fallen upon Lord Northbrook. Similarly, if Lord Salisbury, in forming his first Cabinet, had intended to do the same thing, he would have placed Sir Stafford Northcote at the head of the India Office.

But, as we have said above, the requirements of party are inexorable and must be met whatever the consequences may be. In the present case Lord Randolph Churchill wished to be the Indian Secretary,and as Lord Salisbury could not do without him he was obliged to meet his wishes.Any how we have no reason to find any particular fault with the arrangement, as things will go on in very much the same way as heretofore if not at a livelier way. At all events, Lord Randolph Churchill cannot do worse than any of his three predecessors. We have every hope that he will be an improvement on Lord Cranbrook with his "dittoing" dispositions, on Lord Hartington with his supreme *insouciance*, and on Lord Kimberley with his disgusting and pitiable emptiness.

It is very probable that the new Secretary of State for India will take a greater interest in the affairs of this country than any of his predecessors have done since the days of Lord Stanley (now Lord Derby), Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) and Sir Stafford Northcote now Lord Iddesleigh). Lord Randolph Churchill, during his visit to India last cold weather, made a fair use of his opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the country. A hurried tour of ten or utmost twelve weeks cannot enable a foreigner,however keen and intelligent an observer he may be, to thoroughly understand the wants and wishes, the thoughts and feelings of one fifth of the human race inhabiting this continent. But it is something that the new Secretary of State has been in our midst, and had the opportunity of observing the condition of the county under British rule. In Bombay and Calcutta Lord Randolph Churchill mixed with the leading members of the Native Community. In the former city he had a sort of conference with a few leading native gentlemen on some of the important questions concerning the interests of the country, such as the poverty of India, the admission of Natives to theCivil Service, the desirability of reforming the India Council, of providing some adequate means in England for the supervision of Indian administration, and the necessity of introducing the representative element into the Legislative Councils in India. All these were subjects of grave importance to the people of India, and Lord Randolph Churchill listened with much pleasure and attention to what was brought to his notice. He also put questions wherever he felt he had doubts to clear up. With regard to some of these questions it appeared that his lordship had already been at some pains to acquire some knowledge of them. He frankly said that the reason why Indian matters excite so very little interest in political circles in Enland is to be sought mainly in the difficulty of mastering the complex problems affecting the interests of such a vast country as India. In Calcutta where he stayed a week Lord Randolph made the acquaintance of many of the principal Native gentlemen. Regarding these he said to an interviewer on his return to England :—"Here as in the other large towns, *I found the intelligent Natives equal to any European in information, extent of reading, and public spirit.*" These remarks shew that his lordship has the power of appreciating merit wherever it is to be found; and that English-speaking Natives are not an eye-sore to him as they are to the Anglo Indian Officials.

Since his return to England Lord Randolph Churchill has lost no opportunity to speak on Indian affairs, whether in or out of Parliament. In these utterances he has more than once recognized the great difficulty of governing India, and at the time strongly insisted on the importance of successfully accomplishing that task, both in the interests of the people of this country as well as of the English nation. His lordship is not one of those who believe that India is a burden to England. On the contrary, he holds that it is a mistake to think that she keeps India as a matter of mere glory and sentiment, rather than as a matter of positive national advantage. He is thoroughly satisfied of the positive material value of India to England. Indeed, he goes so far as to believe that without India England would cease to be a nation. Of the loyalty of the Princes and people of India to the British Government Lord Randolph has a very high opinion. He believes that but for this loyalty the English would not probably be here, as the 60,000 bayonets, and the 100,000 European officials could never keep India, if they were not backed up by the loyalty of the Princes and the people. Lord Randolph Churchill is at the same time fully aware of the fact that there is discontent in India. In the course of his remarkable speech in the debate on the vote of credit in the House of Commons, his Lordship said :—"He did not know whether Her Majesty's Government was aware of it, but discontent of a most serious kind existed in the Indian Army, owing to the pay, and, in a great measure, to the impossibility of Natives rising to any rank above that of a subaltern officer. In the second place, many of the Indian Princes had great grievances against the Calcutta Government ; some of them more or less well-founded. All had gone on for a long time neglected by the Government. Then there was an extraordinary political movement going on all through India—a movement which is copying with wonderful fidelity the most perfect forms of organization, such as were dear to the minds of hon'ble members opposite, and which had for its object the acquisition by Natives of a much larger share in the Government. That was one of the new difficulties which they were bound to contend against." Lord Randolph Churchill expressed his belief that every one of the difficulties mentioned above might be succesfully met. When his Lordship said this, he had, probably, no idea that he would so soon be placed at the head of Indian administration. It is in his Lordship's power to remove the causes of the discontent existing in India. He has himself laid bare those causes. Will he do nothing to remedy the evil now that he has in his power to do the thing ? If many of their Indian Princes have well-founded grievances against the Government, why should not these be redressed ? Why should not the position and prospects of the Native army be improved, and the legitimate and honorable ambition of competent Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country be satisfied ? These questions demand the careful and attentive consideration of the new Secretary of State for India.

But the most important utterance of Lord Randolph Churchill regarding Indian affairs yet remains to be noticed. In an extra-Parliamentary speech his Lordship has recently declared that Indian questions should not be made the sport of party politics in England ; and that there ought to be, nay, there must be a real and comprehensive Parliamentary inquiry into the whole operation of the Government of India. "That" justly remarked his Lordship, "is a matter which has been too long postponed. The Government of India is a despotic Government, and, like all despotic Governments, it must inevitably contract political diseases which only the investigation of a popular chamber can cure or mitigate. The Government of India has never been a party question, and it is a matter in which both parties can combine. All I can say is this that a Parliamentary inquiry into the operation of the Act which gave over to the crown the Government of India is an effectual and effective part of the policy now so absolutely essential to strengthening the British hold upon India." Now, if Lord Randolph Churchill succeeds in securing a comprehensive Parliamentary inquiry into the operation of the Act of 1858, he will have laid our countrymen under a deep debt of gratitude. The experience of the past has shown that it is in the highest degree desirable that Indian affairs should be periodically investigated. In the days of the Company such an investigation was insured every twenty years as each renewal of the charter was invariably preceded by a Parliamentary inquiry, which produced the most beneficial results. It is well known that the Parliamentary Committees appointed in 1813, 1833, and 1853, preceding the renewal of the charter in those years, collected a vast mass of facts and information relative to the working of the Indian system of administration,and offered valuable suggestions which resulted in improved legislation and administration, in the amelioration of the condition of the Indian people, and in advancement of their material and moral well-being. But since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown more than a quarter of a century ago, no comprehensive inquiry has been instituted into the condition of India. During this period many important changes have been introduced in almost all departments. The time has now arrived for a thorough and comprehensive Parliamentary enquiry into the condition of India and into the practical results of the system of administration which has been in force since the transfer of the Government of the country from the Company to the Crown ; and we earnestly trust that Lord Randolph Churchill will signalize his tenure of office as Indian Minister by promoting such an inquiry.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

THE third annual administration report of Railways in India brings up the history, statistical and otherwise, of Indian Railways down to the end of the official year 1884-85. It is replete with useful information. There are four kinds of Railways in India, *viz*, Guaranteed, State, those constructed and managed by assisted companies, and lastly those owned by Native States. On the 30th of March, 1885, there were in all 12,004 miles of open line, 1,218 miles having been completed and opened for traffic during the official year 1884-85. Of these, 6,906 miles are in the hands of Companies guaranteed and assisted, 4,434 miles under the direct management of the State, and 664 lines belong to Native States. Additions to open mileage have been made to about 35 lines, the more important of them being 47 miles to the Oudh and Rohilkhand extension, 303 miles to the Bengal and North-Western, 54½ miles to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun, 173½ to the Southern Maharatta, 151¼ miles to the Rewari—Ferozepore, 111½ to the Cawnpore Achnera, 45½ to the Bhopal Itargi, and 54 to the Mysore Railways. Sanction has been given during the year for the construction of an additional mileage aggregating 1343 miles. In addition to this mileage of approved prospects, over 6,000 miles of projected Railways have been surveyed or are under survey. Amogst these are lines proposed to be undertaken by the Native States of Kashmir, Oodeypur, and Junagarh. One line was closed during the year, namely the Rubar Branch Railway. This line was originally constructed by the Sirhind Canal authorities for the convenience of the head works. It was laid as an experimental measure, and worked at a loss for some time ; the working expenses, however, having steadily exceeded the receipts, it was ordered to be taken up on the 6th of July 1884. On the expiration of the first period of the contract with the Eastern Bengal Railway during the year under review, the State assumed possession of that line on the 1st July. From this date, the Poradah Branch of the Northern Bengal was permanently amalgamated with the same, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, including its extension to Diamond Harbour, was also placed under the same management, the whole being denominated the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government will also soon acquire possession of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the contract with that Company having expired on the 1st of January 1885.

The total capital outlay on the railways and the connected Steamer services (exclusive of the Rohilkand-Kumaun and Barielly-Pilibheet Railways, for which returns were not received in time) amounted on the 31st of December 1884 to£155,450,336 at the conventional exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee. Of this sum, £105,319,144 have been expended by Guaranteed Companies, inclusive of the cost of the East Indian Railway which stands at £35,065,667. £42,924, 898 represent the expenditure on State Railways both Imperial and Provincial, while the outlay on the Native State lines and Assisted Companies' lines is represented by £3,783,065, and £3,423,259 respectively. The receipts during the year 1884 amounted to £16,066,225 showing a deficit of £323,156 compared to those of 1883. The working expenses were £8,156,157 showing an excess of £185,727 over those of 1883. The net revenue of the year under review, therefore, is £7,910,068. Estimated in rupees, it shows a decrease of Rs. 50,88,840 as compared with that of the previous year. The Director General explains that this "is due to the stagnation in export trade, particularly that of wheat, which has been a marked feature of 1884." At the

same time, however, the increase in open mileage on which the traffic has not had time to develop, must have had considerable effect in lowering the total dividend. The depression, however, is believed to be temporary, for a summary of the commodities moving on the whole of the railways shows a general development of traffic. The total number of passengers carried has been 73,815,119 against 65,098,953 in 1883. The receipts from the coaching traffic, therefore, showed an increase of Rs. 46,38,490, which is not inconsiderable. The aggregate tonnage served has been 16,663,007 tons showing a decrease of 3,36,257 tons compared with that of 1883, and the loss in goods traffic is estimated at Rs. 72,29,200.

During the year under review, the first step was taken towards the introduction of a new Railway Act for Indian Railways, the necessity and object of which were fully detailed in a resolution of the Government of India. The Resolution observed that "the existing law relates chiefly to the conditions of the working of open lines of Railways as between the several Railway administrations and the public. With a view, however, to facilitate the preliminary negotiations for, and the eventual completion and working of, railway undertakings promoted by private enterprise, and also to afford securities of various kinds which appear desirable in the interest of the general public," a new Act became necessary which should define the obligations of Railway companies towards Government as well as towards the public, as regards the construction and working of Railway lines. A desire was also expressed to introduce a provision in the Act about reference to arbitration for the settlement of such disputes as were inevitable in consequence of a large increase in the interchange of Railway traffic. Owing also to the extension of Railways across districts where minerals are known to lie below the surface, the inconveniences of the existing law for the acquisition of land were noticed. To obviate these, a new Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill has been introduced by the Government of India, the object of which is to enable Government to acquire land without acquiring property in the minerals; clauses have also been introduced into the Bill for the safe working of such mines by the proprietors without injury to the Railway lines on the surface.

It will be remembered by our readers that the Select Committee of the House of Commons reported in July 1884 in favor of the more rapid Railway Extension in India, and suggested the means by which this object may be accomplished. The report laid considerable stress on the importance of avoiding break of guage, and regarding the expenditure proposed by the Government of India, the Committee expressed an opinion that the limit of borrowing fixed by the Committee of 1878-79 at £2,500,000, might safely be enlarged, although in doing so, the Committee endorsed the opinion of the Government of India that the proposed extension should not involve additional taxation. In order to give effect, as far as practicable, to these recommendations of the Select Committee, the Government of India has decided for the present to increase the annual borrowing from Rs. 250 lakhs to Rs. 350 lakhs, the greater part of which is to be spent in Railway construction. Regarding the subject of promoting the convenience of native passengers, the remarks made by the Director-General are promising, and if the conveniences be unhesitatingly and faithfully granted they will prove a boon. As yet, however, the improvements made do not appear to be very substantial. Some are yet in the land of good intentions. The Director-General says:

"The views of the different Railway Administrations on the subject of the provision of retiring accommodation in the lower class of carriages, have been obtained and considered. As yet no satisfactory method of solving the difficulties encountered in the treatment of this subject has been found, and the general opinion is opposed to its introduction in the lower class of carriages. The discussion has doubtless done good. Such accommodation is now generally provided in all classes above the lowest on journeys of any length, and it is, I consider, not advisable to go further."

The remark that "such accommodation is now generally provided in all classes above the lowest on journeys of any length" is in the nature of a flourish that is misleading. How many classes are there above the lowest? We suppose, only *two* in most of the Railways. Is it not an instance of verbal grandiloquence to speak of only *two* classes as "*all classes above the lowest*?" And the "lowest" is represented by two, the Intermediate and the third classes, of which the Bombay Intermediate is an exception. As yet, the chief difficulty started in the way of providing such accommodation is about fouling the lines. A slight mechanical contrivance and an additional establishment of sweepers at the principal stations might obviate it. A Bishop is as much inconvenienced for want of such accommodation as a cooly, while if the proceeds of the lowest class of carriages are computed, it would seem that passengers by that class are entitled to greater consideration than those of the higher classes.

GALVANIZATION OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THE Government orders on the Report of the Section 28 Commission has been published in the official *Gazette*. They appear in the form of a letter to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and in spirit and matter are in every way in keeping with the unreasoning high-handedness which has characterised the action of Government in this absurd affair. They represent the last scene of a comedy of errors cast in the mould of Bombastes Furioso. The ideal has been followed with undeviating loyalty throughout, and the result is anything but creditable to our rulers. We are willing to suppose for a moment, though there is no valid reason for it, that the first memorial was the result of a panic, and not prompted by a feeling of revenge on the part of some designing person or other who made catspaws of his neighbours. It was certainly legitimate, and the action taken by Government, was perfectly regular and appropriate. The people of Calcutta, like every other community, had every right to bring their grievances, real or imaginary, to the notice of Government, and it was the duty of Government to enquire about it, and to afford such relief as the circumstances of the case required. The accused party, the Municipality, took the complaint in good part, and offered to do every thing in its power to remove all causes of complaint. Nor did it rest content with mere protestations; it set about to work, and did as much as could be reasonably expected; but, before it had time to accomplish all that it had undertaken, in came the second memorial, and it entirely upset the balance of judgment in Sir Rivers Thompson. Instead of enquiring what had been done, and whether that was fair for the time during which it was done, and how far the complaints set forth were reasonable or otherwise, he at once proposed an unlawful and insulting Commission, a proposal which meant punishment first and enquiry afterwards, and the Corporation naturally demurred. This was error the first. Instead, however, of rectifying it in time, Sir Rivers aggravated it by following it up with an insulting, snubbing, and imperious letter. This was error the second. The reply of the Corporation to this letter was perhaps a trifle too logical and closely argued to soothe the ruffled mind of a ruler exercising despotic powers, but it was by no means insubordinate or uncourteous. If it erred, it erred in logically driving its opponent into a corner. Sir Rivers could have now dropped the matter with perfect dignity and every propriety; his letter had spurred on the Corporation to active exertion, and that was all that was wanted; but he would not. There was a mistaken sense of offended *amour propre* where no offence was given or meant, and it was vindicated, or supposed it would be vindicated, by the appointment of the Section 28 Commission, Sir Rivers had at the time ample information in the archives of his Secretariat to enable him to judge what had been done by the Corporation, and how far, in the face of that, a charge of failure "to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the town," such as the section in question contemplated, could be sustained, and had he referred to that we would have at once seen that no enquiry by a commission was necessary, and that a Commission under the circumstances would be a mistake; but his anger got the better of his judgment, and he committed himself by the unfortunate appointment. This was error the third. The enquiry instituted by the Commission soon made manifest, what was in fact already well-known to all unprejudiced persons of the town, that there was no such failure on the part of the Corporation as would justify a conviction under Section 28 of the Municipal Act; but *amour propre* or some other consideration now intervened, and brought on the 4th error. The majority of the Commission, instead of frankly admitting that there was no case, went out of their way to pile up charges which had no connexion whatever with "the clearing and conservancy" of the town. They were required by law "to specify in their report what further" (*i. e.* in addition to what the Corporotion had provided) "provision should be made for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town up to the end of the year then current, or of the year next succeeding, as may be directed by the Local Government, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said provision." This condition they forgot or rejected entirely, and compiled a list of 37 separate works, many of them utterly unconnected with cleaning and conservancy, and recommended they should be done, without specifying the cost or the period during which they should be done. Such a report made to the High Court by a court officer, however exalted his rank, would have not only led to the summary rejection of it, but to a censure on the reporter. Even Sir Rivers Thompson could not overlook its grave defects. He says, "the 37 recommendations embodied in the report are of very different degrees of importance and urgency; some of them appear to travel considerably beyond the strict bounds of the enquiry; some would necessitate changes in the law, which, however desirable in themselves, it was not in the power of the Corporation to make; while many of them are wanting in precision and definiteness." If so, the obvious course would be for any reasonable man to drop the report altogether, and be done with it. Indeed seeing that the Commission included a High Court Judge, it is difficult to conceive how such an irregular and imperfect report was got up, except on the supposition that the object was to make a show, and yet to leave the door open for the Government to get rid of the mole that it had caught. But whatever its object the report was not binding; it was *ultra vires*; and the Government could not under Section 28 of the Municipal Act enforce it legally. But to acknowledge this openly would, however, have amounted to an admission that the appointment of the Commission was a mistake, and Sir Rivers could not brook the idea, and so he rushes on to the 5th error, that of galvanizing an inoperative report and of insisting upon its recommendations being carried out. The law does not vest the Government with any power to dictate orders. It creates an independent Corporation which is to conduct its work according to its own discretion without any let or hinderance, except under Sections 28 and 29, and those Sections not being applicable, the declaration becomes an atrociously autocratic exercise of power. If in the opinion of Government the Corporation has failed to justify its existence, it is open to Government to suppress it by a new law. Such a course would be intelligible, and, if the assumption of incompetence be admitted, fair and proper. But to dictate terms with insulting imperiousness to a body which is by law made independent of the orders of Government is unworthy of the British Government. It is well-known that the practice of English landlords evicting their tenants for not voting according to orders is grossly unjust and oppressive, and Sir Rivers issues his orders in the same way, and threatens annihilation if the Municipal Commissioners fail or decline to carry them out. Of course the assumption of incompetence would alter the case, but that assumption is not tenable. Sir Rivers himself, to quote his own words, "gladly takes this opportunity of again acknowledging the *substantial progress* in sanitary matters which has been made of late years by the Corporation, and especially by the present body of Commissioners. It is gratifying, too, to observe

that this progress has been in a great measure effected under pressure of public opinion, to which, as has been pointed out by Mr. Cotton, the Commissioners have shown themselves responsive in a very praiseworthy degree." Under the circumstance the most obvious and fitting course would be to encourage the Commissioners, and help them on to continue making "substantial progress" and show themselves "responsive to public opinion in a very praisworthy degree," andnot to bully and insult and degrade them and pull them by the ears. Some of the points on which Sir Rivers Thompson displays his imperiousness is so absurdly petty in their character that it is difficult to conceive how he stooped to notice them. An apt illustration of this remark occurs in the action taken as regards bathing platforms. The Sanitary Commission recommended 75 platforms to be erected, and the Municipal Commissioners say that they have erected 28 and have made arrangements for setting up 30 more within the year, making a total of 58. Sir Rivers is mightily annoyed at this, and fulminates dire anathemas for not bringing up the number to 75. Now, what magic virtue there may be in the number 75 as the *minimum* for a year no one can say. Certain it is that the majority of the Commission cannot prove that one, two or a dozen less made in course of the year would seriously injure the health of the people, and their opinion is not only not binding on the Commissioners, but does not carry as much weight as that of the Commissioners and their executive officers. The exercise of discretion in such matters is left perfectly unfettered in the hands of the Commissioners, and Sir Rivers himself "readily admits that in matters of detail a large measure of discretion must be allowed to the responsible officers of the Corporation whose hands the Commission was anxious not to tie," and yet, in so petty a matter as a difference between 58 and 75 bathing platforms in course of a year, he thinks fit to haul the Commissioners over burning coals and then to gibbet them before the public. And what is true in regard to bathing platforms is equally so as regards most other topics which make up the lengthy letter of Government. The most serious charge is that of there not taxing the people up to the maximum fixed by law, but in this the Commissioners plead not guilty. They were vested with the discretion of fixing the limit, and they exercised their discretion to the best of their judgment; and, so long as no bad faith can be proved, the Government has no right to find fault with them. Besides the budget and the limits of taxation were fixed with the entire approval of the Bengal Government, and the Government having successively for several years cordially approved the Budgets, is not at liberty to turn round and find fault with them. If any wrong was done by fixing the house-tax at a low rate, the Government as the supervising authority was more at fault than the Commissioners, and nothing short of outrageously despotic exercise of power can justify one of the guilty parties finding fault with his co-sharer in wrong doing. Sir Rivers Thompson has made a discovery. He says "on the evidence before him he is unable to resist the conclusion that much of the diseases which prevail in Town owe its origin directly to the tainted milk which is sent out daily from" Gowala busties. So Dr. Payne was wrong when he fell foul of foul tanks; Mr. Jones is wrong about the choked-up pipe-sewers; the Faculty is out about the effect of the Salt-water Lakes; the Section 28 Commission was beside the truth when they summed up 37 different causes for the unhealthiness of Calcutta. The simplest remedy under the circumstances would be for the grown up people to avoid fresh milk, and for infants to stick to arrowroot or Swiss-desiccated milk. The denunciations and orders issued do not seem to have satisfied Sir Rivers Thompson, and in the concluding part of the letter it is formally announced that the Municipal Act will be recast during the next legislative Sessions, and the constitution of the Corporation will be modified so as to make it more answerable to the wishes of Government. This would have well been done without fulminating undignified threats. As a matter of fact the new Bill is already printed, and the plan is, we understand, to reduce the number of the Municipal Commissioners form 72 to 24. And the town as enlarged is to be split into 7 Municipalities working under a controlling central body. And Sir Rivers is never slow in professing his ardent sympathy for Municipal Self-Government!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is expected in Town on the 16th instant. His Honor is likely to remain in the plains for about three weeks.

AT THE LAST general meeting of the subscribers to the Mayo Native Hospital, our worthy townsman Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, was unanimously elected a Governor of the Institution *vice* Babu Kanyelal Seal deceased. TheMaharaja's devotion to public duty is exemplary and worthy of every commendation.

BABU ISSUR CHUNDER MITTER, who has been appointed Honorary Secretary to the District Charitable Society, is, we are glad to hear, actively employed in making some salutary changes in the administration of the institution in the native wards.It gives us sincere pleasure to note that Babu Issur Chandra Mitter, who so greatly distinguished himself in the Executive Service, and who has lately retired on pension, is usefully employed in administering relief to the poor and the needy. We have every hope that he will worthily follow the example of his illustrious predecessor, Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, and spare no efforts to extend the sphere of usefulness of the institution with the administration of which he is entrusted.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting of the Behar Landholders was held at Bankipore, Patna, on the 9th instant. The Maharajah of Hutwa presided. The following resolutions were passed:

"I.–That the Landholders regret to find that their loyal services during the Mutiny and other critical times were not appreciated, that their just demand for the Commission of Enquiry regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was treated with silent contempt, and that the solemn pledges of Government at the Permanent Settlement were broken, thus creating a feeling of great uncertainty and intense alarm throughout the whole country. II.—That many important points in the present land policy of Government are disliked equally by the Zemindars and ryots, the only parties interested, and the meeting is of opinion that an obnoxious measure like the Bengal Tenancy Act, and supplemental land taxation measures, about which the ryots and Zemindars are of the same opinion, and aganinst which a meeting of over fifty thousand ryots has lately been held, should be withdrawn. III.—That a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India be adopted."

AT THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Howrah People's Association held on the 28th of June last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers: Babu Rameswar Malia, President; Babus Hari Mohun Bose and Chandra Kumar Banerji, Vice-Presidents, and Babu Ambika Churn Ghosal, Secretary. We are glad to notice that the Association is making steady progress.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION of the New Hendon Division of Devon have selected Sir John Budd Phear as the Liberal candidate for representation of the division in the next English Parliament. The Indian Reform Association, on hearing of this substantial compliment to an old friend well-known to, and much respected by, the members of the Association, recorded the following minute at a recent meeting:—"The Committee are well acquainted with Sir John Phear's desire to benefit the people of India, and inasmuch as he is by judicial knowledge and experience in that country well qualified to command attention when Indian questions are discussed in Parliament, the Committee would heartily welcome his election, and congratulate the Liberal Association that their choice has fallen on one anxious to do justice to the claims and aspirations of the two hundred millions of our Indian fellow subjects, without overlooking the other numerous political questions, foreign and domestic, that ordinarily claim the attention of a member of Parliament." We wish Sir John Phear success in his candidature. His long career as a judge testifies to his rare independence and unflinching devotion to justice. His sympathy for the Indians has been constant and noble.

THE PIONEER has as last discovered his long-lost "Aryan rogue-brother," and is in ecstasy at his "becoming a brother indeed" by his proficiency in the "ring-dropping trick." In the overflowing fulness of his fraternal love he suggests some other tricks, for the "advance in civilization" of his relative. The knowledge he displays in the minutiæ of tricks is prodigious. One to the manner born could scarcely know better. Vide his paper of the 9th instant.

THE record of the case of the Empress *versus* Hext and Bragg, has been overhauled and reviewed by the Government of India. Every friend of humanity must rejoice to find that Government declaring emphatically that "the want of humanity, and indifference to the consequences of the accident shown by Messrs. Hext and Bragg are regarded by the Government of India with the gravest disapproval and regret." A disposition to palliate the callous cruelty of these gentlemen has been made but too manifest in certain quarters. A manifestation of the Government's determination not in any fashion to condone or seem to countenance such conduct on the part of any subject of the Queen-Empress was, therefore, imperatively called for. It has been furnished in a letter from Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

It will be remembered in connection with this Hext and Bragg case that, at the time of the trial, the sub-divisional officer who tried the case disbelieved the statements of the witnesses, to the effect that Mr. Hext had used his whip either on the boy or on the pony he was riding, and had by that means caused him to fall and to be run over by the wheel of his assailant's dog-cart. He considered that the boy's death was due to simple accident. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagor, on a review of evidence, was, however, of opinion that, if the witnesses for the prosecution had spoken the truth, their statements established a charge under Section 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code against both Mr. Hext and Mr. Bragg, and that it should be left to a jury to decide whether the witnesses were to be believed or not. He, therefore, ordered the committal of the defendants to the Sessions on a charge under the Section quoted. At the Sessions trial the Judge remarked that there were material discrepancies in the evidence as to whether either the boy or his pony had been struck. A majority of the jury acquitted the accused; and the judge stated that he did not dissent from the verdict. The Chief Commissioner after going into the record concluded that it was very doubtful whether Mr. Hext did use his whip as alleged, and that as to Mr. Bragg there was clearly no case, as he merely happened to be driving with Mr. Hext. Nevertheless he felt it incumbent on him to censure both of them as severely as he could. Whatever view may be taken of the evidence in this case, he writes: "there can be no doubt as to the callous indifference with which the accused treated the whole matter. They must have known that they had driven over the boy, for it is not conceivable that they could have driven over a human being in a two-wheeled cart without being very distinctly conscious of the fact; and although it may be admitted, as stated by the accused, that after the accident the horses of the tandem became unmanageable and ran away for a distance of two miles, this is no reason sufficient for their not returning and making enquiries after the boy they knew they had run over. The only conclusion the Officiating ChiefCommissioner can come to is that the excitement of the moment and the angry feeling which very possibly the accused entertained towards the deceased, who had caused them to be run away

with, led them to forget themselves and to disregard altogether the ordinary dictates of humanity. Although the accused were acquitted, and, as Mr. Ward thinks rightly so, they have no reason whatever to complain that they were prosecuted. Their conduct subsequent to the accident fully justified the unfavourable inferences drawn against them, and which, as the result shows, very nearly led to their conviction."

THE meeting of the Suburban rate-payers held last week was attended by over 500 persons including every influential and independent person in the Suburbs able to attend, whilst such gentlemen as could not attend sent letters expressing sympathy with its objects.

Pandit Prannath Sarasvati moved, and Babu Kali Prasanna Kavisadar in a humorous Bengali speech seconded, the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regrets that the local Government should have accepted the principle of amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta without receiving the opinions of the legallyconstituted Municipal Corporation and other public bodies of the Suburbs on a question of such vital importance to them and their constituents; and that this meeting desires to record its protest against the incorporation thus resolved upon, as such amalgamation will neither remove the substantial causes of the insanitary condition of the Suburbs, nor conduce to the efficient and equitable administration of its municipal affairs."

As to the first of these contentions the mover pointed out that Suburban mortality returns include hospital and jail returns, and that the suburbs "buried all the Calcutta dead, and they burned a large number of corpses which were not theirs." He thinks that statistics so revised as to exclude this artificial addenda to the natural death rate would materially alter the complexion of the charge of insalubrity brought against the Suburbs, and he suggests that due weight should be given to the consideration that the Suburban population is poor; and *ergo* more prone to sickness than a town population which in the aggregate is much better off. Again, he maintains that amongst preventible causes of disease in the Suburbs there are several entirely under Government control. For instance, the appropriation of the Salt-water Lakes for the disposal of CalcuttaSewage,Civil and Military burial grounds. The canalization of the Balliaghattah Khal for Government revenue purposes is a piece of engineering that has water-logged the whole area between that canal and the Lower Circular Road,not to mention the increased dampness of sub-soil occasioned by retaining the water always at a higher level. And yet "the Suburbs whose natural right of drainage is thus obstructed are not to be helped by the Government which creates this deadly obstruction for fiscal purposes, but are to be compelled to pay a drainage rate to the Calcutta Corporation for finding an artificial outlet for the drainage which is obstructed by the Government." Then, as regards efficient and equitable administration of affairs municipal, the speaker contended that by executive action in connection with the arbitrary laying down of cantonment limits, and by legislative action in connection with Act III. of 1884, Section 101, Government had materially reduced the income of the Suburban Municipality. In all fairness, he contended, "these taxes should be returned to the Municipal Exchequer before fresh and heavy taxation was imposed on the people under whatever name or disguise. The Suburban Municipality,like the Metropolitan, had still to receive the entire reduction of Police charges which had been *promised unreservedly by the Government of India*." The italics are ours. We desire to emphasize the point made. The speaker went on to say that "they were further entitled to a contribution from the excise revenue, as in Bombay; and to a share of the canal revenue which operated as an octroi upon Town and Suburbs." Further, that before Government can be justified in asserting that the Suburban Municipality, as at present constituted, is unworkable, and in need of amalgamation with the Town, all these items of incoming revenue should be legitimately apportioned and utilized before extraneous fiscal expedients for taking more money out of the pockets of needy tax-payers are resorted to.

Pandit Pran Nath Sarasvati concluded his speech with a reference to hints at difficulties created by the constitution of the Suburban Municipality put forth in a late Government Resolution:—

"If, said he, by that was meant the constitution that took its leave with Mr. Sterndale, the people were unanimous in agreeing with the Government. But if any slur was attempted to be cast at the elective corporation, the speaker trusted that public opinion would be emphatically declared in favor of the elective principle. The elected commissioners had hardly taken possession of their office; they found the entire administration disorganized by the absence and removal of prominent officers and the resources seriously crippled: still they were making the most of the means and opportunity, at their command, and he had no doubt that, if allowed fair play, they would within twelve months show a fair earnest of their progress."

It is in short, practically and essentially, the principle of local self-government that is being indirectly assailed by the Government of Bengal and its unavowed mouth-pieces through the agency of this Calcutta and Surburban amalgamation scheme—a scheme which neither Calcutta rate-payers nor Suburban rate-payers desire to see accomplished; a scheme which is obnoxious to all parties who are concerned with it—to all—save only a small minority, powerful because of its official character and its connection with officialdom. It behoves all who are interested in the principle of local self-Government to be on guard, watchful to see that it gets fair play. Babu Ashutosh Biswas gave an eloquent voice to the feeling of the native community on the subject:—

"We may take this opportunity" he said, "to assure His Honor that if, in the name of sanitation, under the cover of a reform, he means to strike a death-blow at the present constitution of the two municipalities, if he means to rob them of that independence which of late has enabled one of them to uphold the dignity of the first and most important representative institution in the Empire, when threatened with coercion by Government, if he means to rob us of a privilege which we have earned for ourselves after years of ceaseless agitation, the Suburbs will not tolerate any such attempt, the Town will not tolerate it,the Nation will not tolerate it, and there will spring up a tremendous agitation, extending from one end of the country to the other, that will know no rest, no peace, until it has secured for us the free but quiet and peaceful enjoyment of that hard earned privilege of that noble and beneficent policy of Local self-government, which forms as it were the corner stone of our political advancement and national progress in the future."

Verily, as Babu Asutosh Biswas says, the ways of a bureaucratic administration are inscrutable.

WE HAVE read with much interest the able judgment of Babu Krishna Chandra Chatterji, 1st Subordinate Judge of Alipore, on the Kalighat case. The point of dispute, between the representatives of the well-known Shabarna Zemindars of Barissa, and the Haldar priests of Kalighat, was regarding title to the temple of Kali at Kalighat. The plaintiffs, the Shabarna Zemindars, "applied for registration of their names under Act VII of 1876, as owners of the Kalibari lands, but, owing to the opposition of the Haldar defendants, the application was rejected on the 30th March 1883. The plaintiffs have, therefore, brought the present suit, praying for a declaration:—(1) That the deity, Kali, was discovered and established by the plaintiffs' ancestor, Keshub Chunder Roy Chowdry; (2) that the Kalibari lands belonged to the said Keshub Chunder Roy Chowdhry, and were granted by him to the deity; and that the defendants having no independent right of their own, have been performing the *shebah* and *poojah*, subject to the supervision of the plaintiffs," and under powers conferred by their ancestors. The Judge held that except what appears in the statistical report of Dr. Hunter there is not a particle of evidence to show that the ancestors of the plaintiffs were the endowers of the land, or the founders of the Institution at Kalighat. It is in evidence which has not been in any way impeached or contradicted that the Haldars have been managing the Devattar properties from generation to generation without rendering an account to the Shabarnas or any other person. This fact is a presumptive proof that the Haldars were *Shabaits* and not mere *Pujaris*. The learned Judge says:—

"The evidence on both sides shows that the existing temple was instituted (in 1216 B. S.) through the instrumentality oftheShaburnas,if not wholly at their expense. It has all along been repaired,and sometimes improved at their expense,and the customary privilege of making repairs has invariably been accorded to them by theHaldars.It appears also that other persons who erected *chadnis* and out-houses on the Kalibari land enjoy similar privileges and consequently it does not follow that a member of the Shaburna family was the founder of the institution, because his descendants raised a temple to the Kali. I need hardly say that the institution at Kalighat is a public one, and not private, and that endowments for the benefit of Kali are often made by different persons from different quarters. In cases of endowments to a public institution, such as those at Kalighat, Benares and Cuttack,the endowed property immediately passes into the management of the Shebait, unless the person making the endowment reserves his right of management. It does not appear that the Shaburnas while dedicating the temple to the deity, reserved any right except of repairing it. It is in evidence that the Shaburnas enjoy certain privileges in connection with the worship of Kali, and it is argued therefrom that when these privileges are not accorded generally to the people who come to worship the deity, it should be inferred that some member of the Shaburnas originally founded the institution. I think such an inference would not be legitimate inasmuch as it appears that many others, who are admittedly not in any way interested in the institution, enjoy similar privileges. It may be that the Shaburnas having conferred great benefits on the institution by erecting the temple, obtained those privileges from the Haldars, as a mark of honor.

The Court is of opinion that the erection and dedication of the temple by the plaintiffs' ancestor do not give the plaintiffs any right to the Kalibari lands. Their suit has accordingly been dismissed.

WE HAVE received some papers relating to the memorial about to be established in England in honor of the late Mr. Fawcett. They consist of an appeal for contributions to the Memorial Fund, a list of the subscriptions already received and a report of the speeches delivered at a public meeting in support of the memorial which was held at the Mansion House, London, on the 20th of May last, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. We quote the following from the appeal:

It has been generally felt that some National Memorial of the great services of the late Mr. Fawcett ought to be established; and the above-named Committee, comprising Members of both Houses of Parliament, and Representatives of the Post Office and of the Blind, has been formed with the object of raising such a Memorial as will be worthy of Mr. Fawcett, and will conduce to the welfare of those for whom he felt the keenest sympathy.

The Committee propose to carry out this two-fold object by placing a Memorial Tablet in Westminister Abbey, and devoting the rest of the Fund to the promotion of the Higher Education of the Blind.

To achieve the latter purpose, it has been decided after much careful consideration to apply a sum not exceeding £2,000 to the establishment of a fund for Fawcett Scholarships tenable by the Blind at any of the Universities of the United Kingdom (including Women's Colleges), and to appropriate the balance of the Fund to the Higher Education of the Blind in connection with the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood in some distinct form with which the name of Mr. Fawcett shall be identified.

The Duke of Westminister has been elected Chairman of the Committee, and Lord John Manners is its Vice-President. The Committee rightly think that many persons in India would like to join the movement. The people of India had such a sincere regard for Mr. Fawcett for his philanthropic exertions to improve the political condition of our countrymen, that we feel sure that they would gladly come forward with a liberal hand to do honor to Mr. Fawcett's memory. Lord Ripon correctly represented the feelings of our countrymen when he said that Mr. Fawcett's efforts on behalf of the people of India were appreciated in the highest manner by those for whom he worked. "Ladies and gentlemen," his Lordship said, "the people of India are singularly quick to appreciate any sym-

pathy which is shown to them by Englishmen whether in that country or in this (England) . . . I was surprised to find how very deep and wide-spread was the feeling existing among the most intelligent men from one end of India to the other, that they lost in Mr. Fawcett a real and earnest friend." Yes, we have lost in him a friend whom we could always look up to for aid and sympathy. Let our countrymen show now that they know how to honor the memory of one whom we sincerely loved as the warmest and the best friend of India.

WE ARE loath to contribute our quota to the ill-feeling and race-hatred which some of our leading Anglo-Indian contemporaries have flamed up in connexion with a railway incident which lately occurred in Bombay. But to supply our readers with a true statement of the facts of the case, we quote the following from the columns of the *Indu Prakasha*, the leading Marhatta organ of Bombay. Our contemporary writes with a sense of moderation and justice which will, we doubt not, commend itself to unprejudiced people:

When Mr. Nanabhai came to the Surat Station, the Station Master found all the first-class compartments except one full, and in that one there were a European gentleman and a lady. *And Mr. Nanabhai was told that "the above gentleman prostested against the remaining seats in that compartment being occupied by Natives."* Now this the *Gazette* puts out of sight altogether when it blames Mr. Nanabhai for supposing that the European gentleman refused to have him in the same compartment, because he was a Native. The *Gazette* believes that the European gentleman's plea was founded more upon the sickness of his lady than upon the fact that Mr. Nanabhai was a Native. But it seems clearly that at first the gentleman said nothing about the sickness of his lady but protested against allowing Mr. Nanabhai in because he was a Native. And that Mr. Nanabhai was kept out by the European gentleman, because he was a Native, appears further from the latter's behaviour at the Surat Station. Instead of coming forward as a gentleman, and putting the facts of the case before Mr. Nanabhai, Capt. Loch assumed an unbecoming attitude, stood at the door, and barred the way as if, in his opinion, since the person claiming admission was a Native, he was entitled to no explanation or courtesy whatever, and could be summarily and rudely dealt with. Would Capt. Loch have behaved like that if in place of Mr. Nanabhai he had a European to deal with? We believe he would not. Well, if when Capt. Loch wished to keep out Mr. Nanabhai, he had the fact of his lady's illness in his mind, and not the fact of Mr. Nanabhai being a Native, how are we to account for the Captain's ungentlemanly and unlawful behaviour. Then again, if Capt. Loch wished to exclude Mr. Nanabhai more because of his sick lady than because he was a Native, where was the occasion of *telling him, as Capt. Loch told him subsequently at the Grant Road Station, that if he had known who and what Mr. Nanabhai was, he would not have reserved the compartment for himself and his wife?* The terms of the apology make one thing clear, viz., that Capt. Loch did not wish to exclude every one from the compartment because of his sick lady, but only such as might not suit his fancy. In other words, the lady's sickness was only a secondary consideration with him. From all these circumstances—the information conveyed to Mr. Nanabhai by the Station Master, Capt. Loch's behaviour, and the apology—Mr. Nanabhai was perfectly justified in concluding that Capt. Loch wanted to exclude him because he was a Native. No European, urges the *Gazette*, would have complained, as Mr. Nanabhai has complained, of his "indefeasible" right to travel in a first-class compartment, even though there should be a sick and undressed lady in it: but this again assumes two things—firstly, that the sickness of the lady was brought to Mr. Nanabhai's notice at the Station, and that the excuse of sickness was not an after-thought on the part of Capt. Loch. As to the first assumption, we have already pointed out above that so far from being told that there was a sick lady in the compartment, and that on her account, the European gentleman desired to have the compartment reserved, Mr. Nanabhai was informed that Capt. Loch's ground of exclusion at first was that the former was a Native. As to the second assumption, admitting that the lady was ill, it is clear from what Capt. Loch told Mr. Nanabhai at the Grant Road Station that the sickness was not an insuperable obstacle. One can easily conceive how a European would have acted under circumstance Such as Mr. Nanabhai was placed in at the surat Station. We can believe that a European, who is at once told that there is a sick lady whom he must accommodate, would give way immediately. This, however, is just what Mr. Nanabhai was not told. But we refuse to believe that a European, who is first told that it is intended to keep him out of a compartment because he is a European, who is treated sulkily and rudely by the gentleman so intending to keep him out, and who is subsequently kept out on the ground that the gentleman has a sick lady, would brook treatment of this sort. The conduct of Capt. Loch throughout was such as to impress one with the belief that his objection to allowing Mr. Nanabhai in was that he was a Native and no other.

We say nothing about the illegalities, of which Capt. Loch was guilty. It appears the lady fell ill not while travelling but before they got into the train at the Ahmedabad Station. It was clearly his duty to have secured reserved accommodation at Ahmedabad? he did not do that though he was warned that he would have to take the consequences. And he violated the regulations of the Railway by reserving the compartment though he had not given the 24 hours notice required by law. Would a Native have been allowed to act thus? We think that such a state of things should by no means be allowed; we are sure it would not be allowed in the case of a Native,and we do not see why an illegal exception should be made in the case of a European. And Mr. Nanabhai was perfectly justified in contending that such an exception should not be allowed. One can understand that indulgence should be shown when a lady happens to fall ill in the middle of the journey, but Capt. Loch's case was different. And the fact that, though warned at the Ahmedabad Station, he did not reserve the compartment till at the Surat Station he came in sight of a Native passenger shows that he did not reserve it, because he expected no Native passenger to turn up and claim admission, but counted as usual on the probability of Europeans issuing first-class tickets.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. The Song Celestial by Edwin Arnold Esq., M.A.
2. A Collection of Words and Phrases and simple sentences &c., by Babu Manmathanath Mukerjee.
3. Report of the Commission under Section 28 Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.
4. The Voice of India for July 1885.
5. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. IV for April 1885.
6. Ditto Ditto No. V of May 1885.
7. Report of a meeting held at the Mansion House, London,1885. in support of the National Fawcett Memorial.
8. Two papers on How far Agriculture and Railway contribute to the welfare of India &c., by Nusserwanji Sheriarji Ginwalla, Bombay.
9. The mouthly Journal of Science and Literature vol. I for July, 1885.
10. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, for May, 1885.
11. Annual report of the Government Cinchona Plantation in Bengal, 1884-85.
12. Annual Report of the Quinologist for 1884 85.
13. Papers on the Description of the Stations Calcutta, Madras, &c.
14. The Theosophist for July 1885.
15. The Indian Trade Advertiser for July 1885
16. Svasthyaraksha Vidhi. by Dr. Bhuban Mohun Sircar.
17. Raghuvansa and Harsha charita by Barada Kanta Vidyaratna.
18. Prakritik Itihasa by Babu Pramathanath Bose, B.S.C., F.G.S.
19. Russia in the frontier of Asia.
20. The Mahabharata, Vana Parva, translated into English Prose, by Babu Protapchunder Roy.
21. Vingsati Samhita for Chaitra, 1291 and Baisakh, 1292 B.S.
22. Ditto Ditto for Jaishtha, 1292. B. S.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M.D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—" The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children hence its value in the third stage of Hooping Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kurson Das Modu Das Esq., Bombay	13	4	0
Kurnool Reading Room	6	10	0
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Nagpore	13	4	0
Raja Purnendu Deb Roy, Bansbariah	14	5	0
M. Gilbert Esq., Furreedpore	5	14	0
Kumar Hur Prosad Sing Bahadur, Gidhore	13	4	0
Toondla Reading Room	13	4	0
Baboo Sama Churn Banerjee, Lucknow	4	0	0
" Rajcoomar Sircar, Nattore	18	4	0
" Kalipodo Banerjee, Baloocher	0	5	0
" Rashbehary Chatterjee, Gobordanga	6	0	0
" Saroda Prosad Gaun, Kaligunge	10	0	0
" Jwala Prosad Chatterjee, Aligurh	6	10	0
" Troylucko Nath Mookerjee, Gowhatty	6	10	0
" Kanty Chunder Banerjee, Daoodnagar	6	10	0
" Gobind Chunder Sen, Assensole	5	0	0
" Hurrochunder Roy, Jarrah	19	0	0
" Annoda Prosad Dutt, Dinagepore	10	0	0
" Benode Behary Mitra, Bashirhant	13	4	0
" Mothura Nath Sen, Bankipore	10	0	0
" Obhoy Churn Sen, Palamow	6	10	0
" Hurry Nath Banerjee, Lucknow	3	5	0
" Chundee Churn Mojoomdar, Allahabad	6	10	0
" Shama Churn Mookerjee, Lucknow	3	5	0
" Mon Mohun Chunder Purneah	3	0	0
" Wopendra Chunder Dutt, Purnea	6	10	0
" Sarat Chunder Chatterjee, Dinagepere	5	0	0
" Asviny Coomar Guho, Hughly	13	4	0
" Kadar Nath Mukerjee, Kuch Behar	13	4	0
" Kadar Nath Dutt, Serampore	17	8	0
" Kadar Nath Bagchi, Nainital	6	10	0
" Muddon Mohun Ghose, Mooktagacha	15	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—8th *July*, 1885.

General—4th June—The under-mentioned officers are apptd to act in the first grade of dist and Sess Jdges, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr T M Kirkood from 11th April, Mr F J G Campbell from 17April, Mr H W Gordon from 11th May.

The under-mentioned officers are apptd to act in the first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr G M Currie from 17th May, Mr T E Coxhead from 16th May, Mr Currie also acted in this grade from 16th March to the 6th April, 1885.

The under-mentioned officers are apptd to act in the second grade of Magtes andColrs, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. M Finucane from 25th Feby, Mr W Fiddian from 16th March, Mr J E B Jeffery from 25th March Mr F H Barrow from 25th April, Mr F H B Skrine from 7th May, Mr A W Paul from 16th may.

Mr W B Oldham, Depy Comr, Darjeeling, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Depy Comrs, from 24th April.

Lieut-Col W L Samuells, Offg Depy Comr, Lohardugga, is apptd to act in the second grade of Depy Comrs, from 24th April.

30 th June—Mr A H Warde-Jones, Depy Magte and Depy Colrs, on special duty under the Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch of, this Govt, is posted temply to the sudder station of the Shahabad dist.

Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is allowed leave for six months, in extension of the leave granted to him under order of 31st Octr, 1884.

This cancels the order of 2nd May last, apptg Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose to have charge of the Magoorah sub-divn of the dist of Jessore.

1st July—Baboo Tara Nath Bose, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for seven days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of 9th May last.

2nd July—Mr C R Marindin, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is apptd to act as Magte and Colr of Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H G Sharp.

This cancels the order of 22nd June apptg Mr S S Jones to act as Magte and Colr of Maldah.

3rd July—Mr C A S Bedford, Offg Depy Comr of theChittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, from 13th Augt.

6th July—Baboo Kristo coomar Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, is allowed leave for seventy six days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Shib chunder Nag, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, is apped temply to have charge of the Dunkhin Shabazpore sub-divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jaggobundhu Khan, with effect from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, who was lately stationed at Dacca, is transfd to Backergunge, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist, from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, is apptd to have charge of the Moonsheegunge sub-divn of that dist, from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Education—27th June—The following promotions are made in the Sub-Educational Service from 1st April,

From Class IV to Class III.

Baboo Kali Kumar Mittra, Hd Master, Patna Normal School.

Baboo Chundra Nath Bhuttacharji, Hd Master, Arrah Zillah School.

Baboo Kailas Chundra Sen, Asst Insptr of Schools, Chittagong Divn.

Baboo Jagat Bandhoo Laha, Hd Master, Dacca Normal School.

Baboo Bepin Behari Gupta, Tempy Asst Professor, Presdy College.

From Class V to Class IV.

Baboo Probhat Chundra Sen, Depy Insptr of Schools, Julpigore.

Baboo Muti Lal Maitra, Depy Inspr of Schools, 24-Pergha.
Baboo Bhubun Mohun Sen, Hd Master, Fureedpore Zillah School.
Baboo Ishan chundra Dutt, Tempy Second Master, Midnapore College.
Baboo Gour Mohun Bysack, Offg Second Master, Burrisal Zillah School.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Dutt, Asst Lecturer Engnieering College, Howrah.
Baboo Brojonath Lahiri, Hd Clerk, Presdy College,
Baboo Kunja Behary Pal, Hd Master, Bankoora Zillah School.

Advertisements.

WANTED

A first grade Civil Court Ameen for Jessore and Khoolna Districts. Salary Rs. 70 plus Travelling allowance. A candidate will have preference who has no connection of any kind with either district, who is between 30 and 40, who has passed survey Examinations, and who is experienced in Civil Court Ameen's duties. Applications in candidate's own handwriting in English will be received till 31st instant by the Judge, Jessore.

JESSORE JUDGE'S OFFICE,
The 7th July 1885.

NOTICE

Wanted a Surveyor, with a fair knowledge of levelling and surveying, for employment for 3 months at Deoghur (Baidyanath) on a drainage project. Salary 40 to 60 Rupees a month, according to qualifications. Apply to—

Divisional Superintendent of Works
Bhagulpore Division,
Bhagulpore.

WANTED a private tutor, who must have passed F. A. in the first division, to attend mornings and evenings. Pupil at Shambazar A. B, care of Printer.

WANTED

A Sherishtadar for Jessore, Khoolna Judges Court. Applications received to 21st July. A candidate over 35 having no connection of any kind with either district and who has served under Judicial Officers will have preference. Good knowledge of English necessary. Full details of former employments with reason for vacating each must be furnished. Salary Rs. 120 rising to 200.

Apply to the Judge,
Jessore

WANTED a sub-overseer for the Ganjang subdivision of the Cachar District on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50. A knowledge of Surveying and road making is required. A Mohamedan who is a good walker will be preferred.

BHOLANATH DAS C. E.
District Engineer,
Cachar.

DURBHANGA TRADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGO & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c,

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

RARE WORKS AND LAW-BOOKS.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, to which are prefixed Memoirs of Hyder Aly Khan, and his son Tippoo Sultan, by Charles Stewart, Cambridge, 1809, Rs. 25.

An Examination and Analisis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts deposited in the Madras College Library, reprinted from the Journal of the Asiatic Society 1838 Rs. 5.

Macpherson on Mortgage last Edition Rs. 10.

Rasbehari Ghose on Mortgage Rs. 10, *both out of print*, one set B. L. R. strongly bound in fine condition Rs 220.

One set Moores Indian Appeals reprint *new* Rs. 180.

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, maruntus, firus and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues (in course of publication) on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

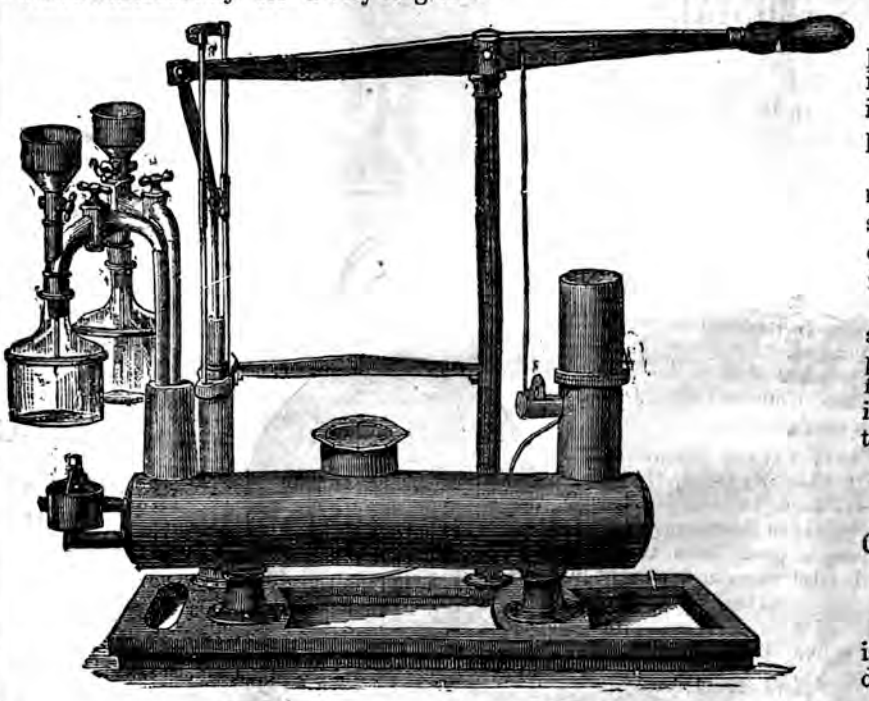
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.
Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.
NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.
NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.
NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.
THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*, 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimoniais accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to
AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

COOKE AND KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

They are constructed upon the most scientific principles, combining simplicity, strength, durability, and time-keeping qualities, they are entirely, of English Manufacture having powerfull, full plate Lever movement, Capped Jewelled, Gold Balance, maintaining Power &c.

Engraved Keyless Hunting.

Gold Keyless Watches, with handsomely engraved cases, movements of the best quality. Rupees 150 to 600.

GOLD GUARD AND ALBERT CHAINS,

IN PURE GOLD OF THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS
DICKENS, NEPAULESE, IMPERIAL,
SPANGLE, ARTHUR, AND
AZURE LUNA SCROLL.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

T. E. THOMSON & Co.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.
Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT
Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH
Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	30
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	35

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30			35			40			45		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Premium ...	21	5	4	24	8	8	28	10	0	33	14	8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।
MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,
Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The Committee of management of the Agra College have much pleasure in informing students and the public that in the ensuing Session the B. Course as well as the A. Course will be taught in the Agra College. The acknowleged success of the students of the College in the last examination leads the Committee to hope that there may be a large accession to their numbers in 1885-86. The Boarding Houses can accomodate over a hundred students and preference will be given to those coming from a distance to join the College Department.

Wanted for the Agra College a Professor of Physics more especially with a view to teaching the B. Course for the Calcutta B. A. Examination. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates immediately to the Vice-President, Agra College Committee.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris : RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECITON
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !
GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA !
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."
"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.
It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.
Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; NEACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co MADON & Co., and TORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & CO. Lucknow; RIGGS & CO. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET. CALCUTTA.